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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.73

June 25, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 93 87

June 25, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 86 93

7690 日一初月五

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1917.

一拜禮 號五廿月六英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EMPIRE'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

Great Results Expected from Official Investigation.

London, June 24.

It is officially stated that the development of the mineral resources of the United Kingdom, which a Department of the Ministry of Munitions is undertaking under Sir Lionel Phillips, is likely to lead to far-reaching results. Sir Lionel is bringing the knowledge and experience of a life's work in developing the mineral resources of South Africa to the new task. A number of engineers of outstanding ability and position are also assisting the efforts of the Department, and already considerable work has been done in furthering war purposes. Steps are being taken to control and expand the wolfram mines, from which it is expected to produce for home supply tungsten powder, an essential ingredient in the manufacture of high-speed steel. The lead resources of the country are also being completely surveyed. New sources of supply are being investigated and old works reopened. Action is also being taken with regard to the production of zinc.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Patrol Encounters and Artillery Activity.

London, June 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There have been patrol encounters to the south of the Scarpe, while hostile artillery has been active at Croiselles and Mesennes.

Enemy Bombardment Silenced.

London, June 24.

A French communique states:—There is violent reciprocal artillery firing in the region of Hartebise and Orsanne. We silenced a violent enemy bombardment south of Juvencourt and dispersed the assembling infantry.

Enemy Attempt Fails.

London, June 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy unsuccessfully attempted raids to the south-east of Gavrelle and at Armentieres.

Enemy artillery has been active near Havrincourt wood, to the north of the Scarpe and at Mesennes. We brought down four aeroplanes. One of ours is missing.

Sharp French Counter-Attack.

London, June 24.

A French communique states:—A sharp counter-attack east of Vaux Aillon resulted in our recapture of the greater part of the salient still held by the enemy north-east of Moisy Farm. The artillery duel is rather active in the Hartebise sector on the left of the Meuse.

THE RUSSIAN OUTLOOK.

French Munition Minister's Optimism.

London, June 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, M. Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, interviewed on his return from Russia, states that he is optimistic and confident about Russia. The idea of a separate peace may be completely dismissed. The reality of the Government and the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council has disappeared. The Coalition Government's authority is increasing daily, especially in connection with re-organising the Army, which it had negotiated at a critical and serious time. The necessity for a disciplined Army in order to preserve and guarantee liberty was now understood by the masses. There was a widely growing belief that the military defence would be more effective by an offensive. "I found material and moral reasons for the possibility of an offensive, although I shall not declare the date on which it will take place." The Russian Army would do wonders immediately Russia gave the signal.

Anarchists' Threats.

London, June 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Durnovo anarchists are still defying the Government, and threaten to blow up the villa occupied by them if force is used.

A Fiasco.

London, June 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Maximalist plans have ended in a complete fiasco, neither the workmen nor the soldiers having rallied to their call. The Military Commandant at Petrograd and the President of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council have dispersed intending military demonstrators. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Council is counteracting the Maximalist agitation among the factory hands.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN NORWAY.

Large Quantity of Explosives Discovered.

London, June 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says it is officially announced that the Christiania police have arrested several foreigners, who had a quantity of explosives in a private house, and also a number of large trunks from Germany filled with explosives at the railway station.

The newspapers state that those arrested include the German Baron von Rautenfeld.

The explosives, which amount to a ton, include explosive cigars and cigarettes and infernal machines resembling pieces of coal which could be deposited in ship bunkers.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Being Deserted.

London, June 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that further Liberal opposition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the question of conscription was marked during the weekend. Three of his prominent supporters in the House of Commons disapproved of his referendum amendment, and it is expected that only six Liberals will support Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his solid Quebec contingent who are anti-conscriptionists.

U. S. FOOD CONTROL.

The President's New Powers.

London, June 24.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the House of Representatives has passed the Food Control Bill, empowering the President to control the distribution of food, feed and fuel, forbidding the use of foodstuffs for making intoxicants, and authorising the taking over of all distilled liquors.

WAR PRISONERS.

British and German Officials to Confer.

London, June 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Newton, General Sir Henry Balford and Mr. Justice Younger have arrived at The Hague to negotiate with German delegates relative to the conditions with respect to war prisoners.

NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET.

London, June 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a new Austrian Cabinet has been formed with Dr. Von Seidler as Premier.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Strong German Attacks Repulsed.

London, June 23.

A French communique states: After a violent bombardment during the night the Germans made renewed attempts in the region of Vaux Aillon and south and south-east of Filain. All the attacks were repulsed with serious losses, the enemy not gaining any advantage. The fighting was particularly lively between Royere and Froimont Farms. The Germans who extended their attack along the front from east of Epines-de-Chevigny as far as north of Froimont Farm, multiplied their effort, to carry the positions from which they were beaten back yesterday, but our fire broke up the assaulting waves, which were unable to reach our lines or emerge from the salient wherein they penetrated yesterday. Other enemy attempts east of Chevreux and east of Cavaliers-de-Courcy in the sector of Chambrettes also failed.

An Artillery Duel.

London, June 23.

A Paris communique says that the artillery duel continued all day in the Chemin-des-Dames region. There was no infantry action.

Portuguese Troops Mentioned.

London, June 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We raided enemy positions to the north of Gavrelle. A successful local operation in the neighbourhood of Warneux repulsed enemy raiders north-eastward of Ypres. Portuguese killed or captured a whole German patrol to the south of Armentieres last night.

ITALIAN TREASON TRIAL.

Rome, June 23.

The great treason trial in which the principal figure has been Monsignor Gerlach, a prominent Vatican official, has resulted in Mons. Gerlach and two others being sentenced to penal imprisonment for life and two others to five years' and two to three years' imprisonment respectively. Gerlach and another accused, who had been ordered to be shot, are fugitives from justice.

THE AUSTRIAN MUNITIONS EXPLOSION.

Amsterdam, June 23.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, the Minister of Defence announced that 136 were dead, 170 missing and 625 injured as the result of an explosion at a munition works at Bloewig, probably due to carelessness.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT STETTIN.

Amsterdam, June 23.

The Stettin "Abenpost" reports serious disturbances due to food scandals at Stettin. Grown women and boys looted the shops. Troops restored order.

Owing to a strike of naval workers on Tuesday the military assumed control at the Vulkan and other works. A proclamation was issued ordering a resumption of work and declaring that all eligibles refusing to do so would be immediately sent to the Army.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ANARCHY IN RUSSIA.

Cries of "Bread, Peace and Liberty."

Petrograd, June 24.

The Durnovo anarchists told pressmen that they supported six thousand armed "People's Militia," machine gun companies and also several infantry units. A meeting of Maximalist troops on Thursday resolved to organise armed demonstrations against the Government on the 24th June. They placarded the streets with posters declaring that the Government is supporting imperialistic capitalists who are responsible for the continuation of the war and the famine, and inviting soldiers and workmen to appear in the streets with the watchwords "Down with the Duma, down with the ten bourgeois Ministers, down with the war; we want bread, peace and liberty."

The Duma Threatened.

Petrograd, June 23.

The anarchists at Durnovo were not evicted at six in the evening. The Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia has adopted a social democrat motion in favour of dissolving the Council of the Empire, annulling the mandates of the Duma and suppressing the credits voted for the upkeep of both institutions.

A Serious Collision Feared.

London, June 24.

The All Russia Conference of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Petrograd has issued an appeal to the people warning them against the machinations of counter revolutionists who are greedily awaiting a chance to crush the revolution through disorderly demonstrations. The appeal concludes: "No single group of workmen should be on the streets and no single demonstration should be made."

On Friday the question arose of whether the forces of the Government would suffice to prevail over the growing anarchy in Petrograd. This will be put to the test this afternoon when the former will finally demand the evacuation of General Durnovo's villa at Viborg, which the anarchists seized at the beginning of the revolution and have since occupied. The armed garrison of the villa include, besides anarchists, extreme socialists who are backed by a detachment of armed sailors from Kronstadt and workmen of the district. A serious collision appears inevitable.

The Government, after an all-night sitting, issued placards inviting the population to be calm and declaring that any attempt at violence would be rigorously suppressed.

Simultaneously the Pan-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Executives at Petrograd, the Soldiers' and Workmen's and Peasants' Congress and other socialist and workmen's parties issued appeals to the troops and workmen not to appear on the streets and to abstain from demonstrations which would only help the counter revolution, the dark forces of which were only waiting for an opportunity to attack the national liberty.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Athens, June 23.

M. Venizelos has informed Reuter that he is most optimistic. He stated that he is determined to end the pro-German propaganda. He favoured the removal from Athens of the anti-Entente royalties and declared that the Royalist's attitude is still most objectionable. He could not understand their aim.

At the invitation of M. Jonnart, the High Commissioner of the Allied Governments, M. Venizelos is staying on a battleship which Venizelist demonstrators surrounded with boats last night.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

London, June 23.

Sir A. Stanley yesterday conferred with representatives of the cotton trade from Liverpool, Manchester and Nottingham. Owing to the shortness of notice, representatives of the principal trade unions were unable to be present, but will be fully represented at a conference between Sir A. Stanley and representatives of all the cotton trade interests on the 27th inst., when it is expected that a decision will be reached regarding the best means of dealing with the situation. Meanwhile the Futures Market at Liverpool will remain closed.

HUGE MASONIC LODGE.

London, June 23.

Eight thousand Grand Lodge Officers and Masters, including representatives from Overseas, held a special Grand Lodge at the Albert Hall yesterday in celebration of the bi-centenary of the English Grand Lodge of Free Masons. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the President, read a message from H.M. the King expressing thanks for "the traditional loyalty of the Free Masons." A religious service will be held in the Albert Hall to-day.

RUSSIANS FORCE BACK TURKS.

London, June 23.

A wireless Russian official message states: In the region of Bayatek we forced back the Turks on the right bank for two miles. We advanced as far as the Abishirvan River in the region of Sakiz.

DANI H POLITICAL TROUBLES.

Copenhagen, June 23.

The King has refused to accept the resignation of M. Bottenboell.

GOOD NEWS FROM ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 23.

An Italian official message states: The enemy concentrated a brisk fire upon our new position at Mount Ortigara on the Asiago plateau. We replied effectively. We captured on June 19th in this area four guns, fourteen machine guns, a thousand rifles and a large quantity of ammunition and mining material.

(Continued on page 4.)

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

Forward Buying of Un-numbered Shares.

The Shanghai Stock Exchange issued a notice on June 12 to the effect that the Committee of several years ago had decided to exercise disciplinary powers over members making contracts for forward delivery in which no share numbers are declared, has been rescinded at an extraordinary general meeting. The rule in question was adopted shortly after a case in the British Supreme Court brought out the point that contracts made on the old system, which by the rescinding of this rule has again been revived, could not be enforced. The adoption of the rule caused controversy and brought forth pronounced opposition from a minority of the members of the Stock Exchange, but up until this time their efforts had been unavailing. As can easily be understood, the enforcement of the rule considerably curtailed the volume of business transacted, and it would appear that the majority of the brokers have adopted the point of view that a reversion to the old system would probably result in an increased volume of business. The Exchange in its official notice points out that while the brokers are now free to make such contracts, the Committee is deterred by Rule 62 from taking any cognisance of claims arising therefrom, and moreover that under King's Regulations, etc., they are unenforceable in a British Court. It is also announced that quotations for forward delivery supplied to the Press under the heading "Official Business" will only be made when a declaration has been signed by the selling and buying brokers that share numbers will be inserted in the contracts and that quotations for forward delivery under the heading "Unofficial Business" while supplied for the public, are not registered in the books of the Exchange, and are not recognised by the committee. —M. Ward & Co.

TYNDAREUS HEROES.

Navvies' Union Congratulates Colonel Ward and the Battalion.

The Navvies' Builders' Labourers', and General Labourers' Union, of which Colonel John Ward, M.P., is general secretary, have addressed a letter to Colonel Ward and his men, expressing their sincere congratulations on the "courage, manly, and courageous judgment you one and all displayed on Feb. 9, 1917, when the s.s. Tyndareus, on which you were passengers, struck an enemy's mine in mid-ocean."

"As navvies, we have always known your sterling worth as a democratic leader of men, and now, by your calm and well-trained discipline of the men under your charge, you have proved that you know how to handle them under the most dangerous conditions, as well as when all things are looking bright and cheerful in their everyday movements."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, June 27.
Gymkhana Entries Close.
Saturday, July 7.
Third Gymkhana Meeting.
Happy Valley, 2.30 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Brazil's German Ships.
As far as is known, 42 fine German ships have been seized by Brazil practically undamaged and they will immediately be placed at the disposal of the Allies.

War Time Official Staffs.
Including voluntary workers, the Ministry of Food has a staff of 283, the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies 145, and the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply 40.

New Novel on Peking Life.
The Peking Gazette announces that "M. de Hoyer, the versatile banker, sportsman and clubman, has written a novel of modern life in Peking, which will be published in a few days."

Reviving French Forests.
About 1,000lb. of pine seed from British woods sent to France during the past month by the Agricultural Relief of Allies Committee, will be used to replant forest lands devastated during the war.

Russian Official's Suicide.
A recent Harbin dispatch to Japanese papers reported the suicide of the Russian acting Consul-General at Harbin, who blew out his brains with a revolver. The revolution is supposed to be the cause of his suicide.

Accident to Well-known Missionary.
The Rev. C. H. D. Fisher, of the American Baptist Mission, a well-known missionary worker of Yokohama, met with a nasty accident recently being thrown down by an electric car, breaking his right arm just above the wrist, crushing his left arm, and receiving several bruises about the body.

Killed in Action.
We regret to learn that Mr. Gerald Samuel, has been killed in action. Mr. Samuel came out to Shanghai four years ago as Managing Director of Messrs. Samuel and Co., Ltd., and remained here for six months, when he returned home. Messrs. Samuel and Co., Shanghai, received news of his death yesterday; says the N. C. Daily News of June 16.

The Situation in Anhui.
The extreme seriousness of the situation in Anhui is reported by a visitor from that province, says the China Press. Troops have seized the Bank of China at Wuhu he said and, on Sunday had been mobilised and fully equipped to move. They were taking over all boats on the river at that point and were lined up along the bank with their kits, ready to embark. Relations between the soldiers and the people were strained almost to the snapping point. The civil population favours the President and his policy and hates N. Shih-chung and Chang Huan bitterly, and with troops saddled upon them are ready for an outbreak.

Japanese Telegraph System.
The telegraph service between Tokyo and Kobe is steadily getting worse, says the Japan Chronicle. Time was when we could depend on a telegram reaching us in three hours, if not in two, but now messages from Tokyo take anything from five hours to ten. Money spent on telegraphing news from Tokyo is wasted. The other day a telegram from Tokyo to a firm in Kobe was transmitted in less than three hours, but the operators received such a shock that the message was "laid in our office until this [next] morning by error." So although there was no delay on the wires, delay in delivery brought the time between dispatch and receipt up to about 17 hours.

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Tac Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and surcharges the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

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Guaranteed for a test period
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Good for a life-time.

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- 7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus ... \$750.00
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"HOUSES TO LET.—Wong-neichong Road."

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INVESTMENT & AGENCY

Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—NOS. 3 a & b ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

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WANTED.—A DENTAL MECHANIC. Apply Stephens, Dent's, Cosmopolitan Bldg. Manila.

Can any lady recommend a first class resident Sew Amah, who understands English, to Mrs. Eldon Potter, 113 The Peak?

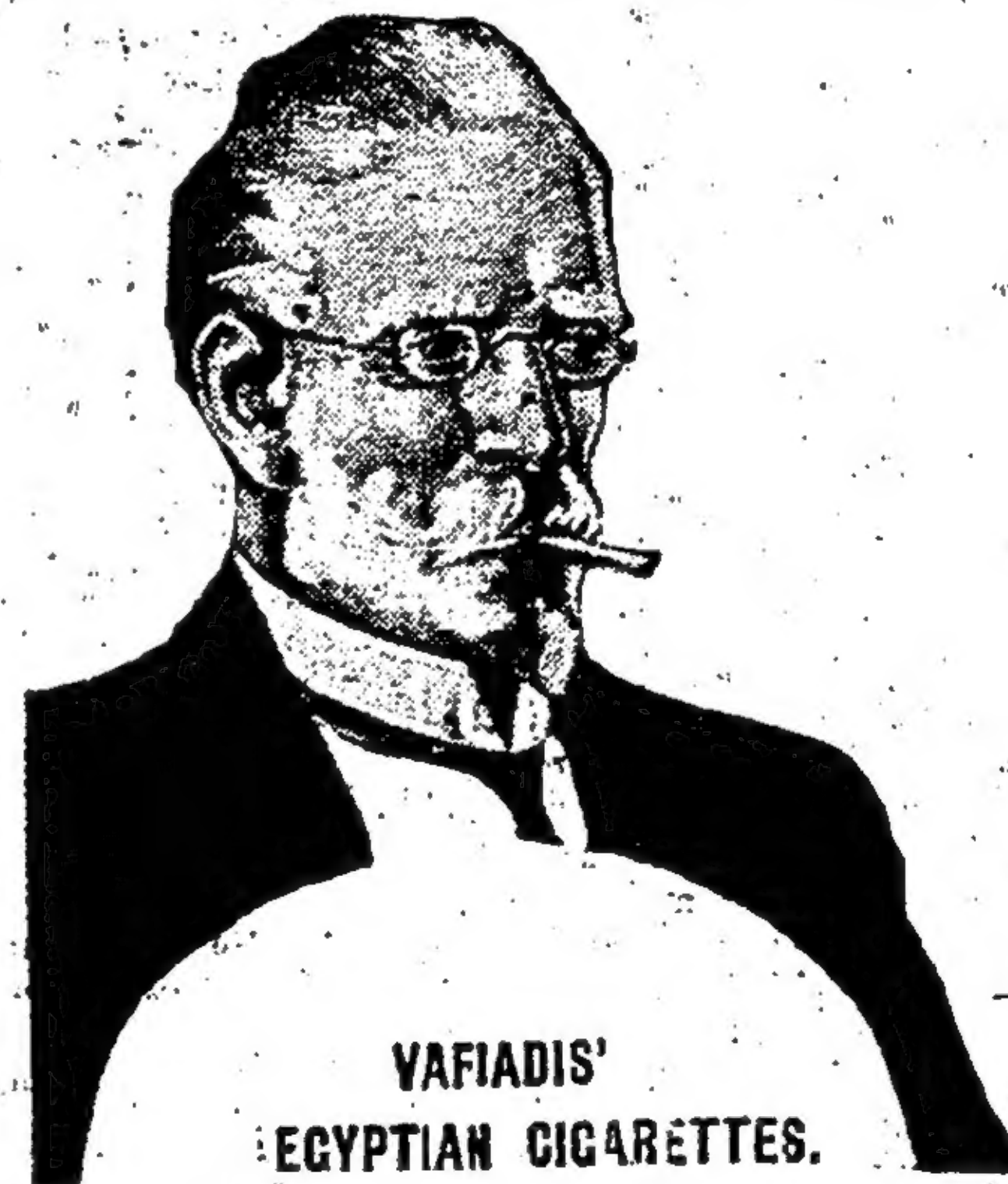
LOST.

LOST.—FOX TERRIER PUPPY, from Conduit Road neighbourhood. All white excepting brown patch on right ear; long tail.—A. Hicks, 19, Robinson Road.

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FOR SALE.—3/4 H.P. A.J.S. MOTOR CYCLE—1916. 3 speed countershaft model. In perfect running order. Has not been ridden 500 miles. Can be seen at any time by appointment. Cost £75.00. Apply J. S. "Hongkong Telegraph."

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTHS.

BIRNIE.—On 9th June, at Holydyke, Kobe, the wife of Cyril Montague Birnie, of a son.
WILKS.—On June 19, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Captain and Mrs. Wilks, a daughter.

DEATH.

BEESLEY.—On June 15, at the Isolation Hospital, Brian, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Beesley, aged 13 years and 7 months.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1917.

HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

Though nothing tangible has immediately arisen out of the development—and very few expected that there would—it is none the less satisfactory to feel that the question of the exclusion of Germans from Hongkong has at length been brought to the notice of the Imperial Government by the putting of a question on the subject in the House of Commons. The Colony is indebted to Mr. Gresham Stewart for his interest in the matter, and it is fortunately placed in that it can rely on a man of his type and influence to bring forward, as occasion demands, issues in which it is deeply concerned and interested. In this way, Mr. Stewart has been of great service to Hongkong in the past, and if it ever happens that there is created an Imperial Parliament in which Hongkong is to be represented, the Colony could wish for no more useful spokesman or faithful friend than the Member for the Wirral Division of Cheshire.

In his question to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Stewart sought especially to know whether the Imperial Government's views coincided with those of the official members of the Hongkong Legislative Council, and whether, in view of the recent repetition of hostile German intrigues, German emissaries would be free after the war to re-enter the Crown Colonies. Neither of these points was answered, so far as one can judge from Reuter's message on the subject. Mr. Walter Long did not state whether the Government agreed or disagreed with the action of our Legislative Council, while, on the general issue, he stated that it would be premature to express an opinion on matters of future policy. Mr. Stewart, in his question, made reference to the large native population in the Crown Colonies, and it looks to us as though the Secretary of State, in remarking that the Chinese members of the Council voted against exclusion, may have intended to imply that the natives of Hongkong were at one with the Government in the matter. He does not probably know that the Chinese members voted without consulting their constituents (if they may be considered to have any) and thus were in no wise entitled to speak for the Chinese community as a whole. At any rate, the principal point is that Hongkong's business men, as represented by the General Chamber of Commerce, which embraces the biggest and most influential houses in the Colony, are solidly in favour of German exclusion, and, what is more, are confident in their ability to keep the trade flag flying without assistance from Teutonic merchants.

We quite anticipated, of course, that, on the general question of the barring of enemy subjects from the Colonies after the war, the Imperial Government would not as yet be in a position to commit itself. That is obviously a matter for general agreement among the various parts of the Empire, with possible variation of treatment to suit particular localities. All the same, we would have welcomed a definite reply by the Secretary of State as to whether the Government associated itself with the action taken by the Hongkong Legislative Council in deliberately voting down the considered opinion of the Colony's business men. It may be—it probably is—premature to express opinions on matters affecting future Imperial policy; certainly, the time for actual decision does not appear to have yet arrived. But that is the whole point. The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce never for a moment sought to decide the issue; it merely asked that the resolution it put forward should be passed as an expression of opinion which might be useful in leading the Home authorities to come to a resolve which should accord with local feeling. The time was most decidedly ripe for that; hence the unrecognisance of the official attitude in refusing to accept the motion.

The Late General Broadwood.

There will be many in Hongkong who will have read with the deepest regret of the death, from wounds received in action, of Lieutenant General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., who commanded the troops in South China from 1906 to 1910. The deceased General was the immediate predecessor of General Anderson as General Officer Commanding in Hongkong, the latter of whom, it may be noted, has been twice mentioned and made K.C.B. for his services in the present war. General Broadwood was in the Retired List at the outbreak of the war, but, like many another officer who, after splendid service for the Empire, reasonably thought that he had done with fighting, he was again called upon to undergo active service and has now laid down his life for his King and country. While all who knew him will mourn his death, there is, perhaps, an appropriateness in the manner of his demise. He had had a life of fighting, and it has been brought to a close by a soldier's death. During his military career, General Broadwood had seen service with the Dongola Expeditionary Force, in the Egyptian War of 1898 (including Abara and Khartoum) and in the Boer War. He was on many occasions mentioned in despatches. Prior to coming to Hongkong, he was in command of the troops in Natal. Though General Broadwood's stay in Hongkong was not marked by any unusual military changes, it can be said that he was one of the most popular G.O.C.'s the Colony ever had. He was of a most charming disposition and, like many another British General who had spent the best of his life doing shirt-sleeve work for the Empire, he was a modest and unassuming man—in short, a gentleman greatly loved by every man in his Command. He took a keen interest in racing, was a Steward of the Jockey Club, and, we believe, acted more than once as Judge at the annual Race Meetings. He was most accessible to the Press, and it will be recalled that when Sir Frederick Lugard gave a reception to local journalists during his first week in the Colony, General Broadwood was one of the official guests. His name is perpetuated in the Colony by Broadwood Road, but he has left more than that as a remembrance of his stay here—the memory of a true and gallant British soldier.

Our Portuguese Ally.
From time to time, out of the welter of the great European struggle, we hear of the doings of the troops of our gallant ally, Portugal, with whom we are pledged to recall that we are in "perpetual alliance." As to the precise number of troops which Portugal has been able to send to the Western front, no data has been furnished to us in this part of the world, nor have we seen any satisfactory statement in the Home papers. It is known, however, that many months ago Portugal, dissatisfied with assisting the Allies only on her African colonial frontier, offered a large contingent of troops for service in France or elsewhere in the European war zone. The offer was, of course, readily and gratefully accepted, with the result that at least ten battalions of Portuguese troops were raised—all splendid soldiers, many of whom had seen excellent service in Angola and other Portuguese Colonies, and who were keen to participate in bringing about the downfall of the detested Boche. The Portuguese were, we believe, first sent to take part in the Balkan campaign, where they shared the honours with the French, British and Serbian troops and acquitted themselves valiantly. Since then occasional brief reference in the cables has pointed to the Portuguese troops, or a part of the contingent, having participated in the fighting in the Western front; and in one of the cables to hand it will be seen that they are specially mentioned by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig as having "killed or captured the whole of a German patrol south of Arras."

This clearly proves that in the Portuguese we have an ally as determined as we ourselves, or any of the other nations bent upon the destruction of Prussian militarism, to do their utmost to achieve that very desirable result.

DAY BY DAY.

IF YOU THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU SPEAK, YOU'LL FIND THAT ABOUT SIXTY PER CENT. OF THE TIME YOU'LL HAVE NO OCCASION TO SAY A WORD.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the birthday of Sir Robert L. Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister, who was born in 1854.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 6.5/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

During Prohibited Hours.
At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander O. W. Beckwith, R.N., a boatman who was found under way during prohibited hours was fined \$25.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 9 amounted to 70,385 tons and the sales during the period to 63,324 tons.

Wanted First Place.
Five chair coolies were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy to-day, with fighting. It appeared that the quarrel arose over who should take up first position on the stand. Each of the men was fined \$3.

Too Trusty.
A partner of the Yuen On Jewellery shop, 35, Gage Street, reports to the Police that on 21st inst. he entrusted one of his workmen with two diamonds, valued at \$250, for the purpose of setting them in earrings. The man is now missing.

Stolen Petrol Tins.
Charged with stealing eight petrol tins from beneath the stairs of a house at Sai Wan, a coolie told Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, that he took them to repair the gutter. Sentence of four weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed.

Admitted His Guilt.
A youth, who said he was unemployed, was charged, before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing the hose off a steam launch. He frankly admitted that he stole the article to sell it. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

Ignorance of the Law.
A Chinese, who has just returned from America, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export to Macao 40 lbs. of lead. He was represented by Mr. F. X. D'Almeida, who said the man was ignorant of the law. A nominal fine of \$5 was imposed.

No Appearance.
Two women to-day failed to answer a charge of "possessing seven tins of opium" at the Kowloon Railway station, and their bail of \$50 each was forfeited. When one of the women was arrested she said that her mistress had given her the tins to take up country, and when questioned about this the mistress admitted it.

Coolie v. Watchman.
A coolie was charged, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with assaulting an Indian watchman at the Kowloon godowns. The watchman said that the coolie refused to be searched, knocked him down and bit his finger. The coolie alleged that the watchman pushed him. Mr. J. R. Wood discharged the man.

Rowing Men's Experience.
Two members of the V.R.C. had an unpleasant experience on Saturday. They were out rowing when they were struck by a heavy squall, and, foreseeing danger, they jumped overboard, overturned the boat and hung on till a junk came to their rescue. They then ceased themselves on the upturned boat and were towed to Hongkong by the junk without untoward incident of any kind.

The Colony's Health.
The weekly return of infectious diseases, issued by the Medical Officer of Health, shows that there were three non-fatal cases of enteric fever during the week ending June 23, one of the sufferers being a Japanese and the other Chinese. There was one fatal case of purpural fever, a Chinese being the victim, and one non-fatal case of plague. In this case a Chinese living on the harbour was affected.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")
THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN.
[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—The organ of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, is one of the institutions of the Colony. It is not surprising that, after 30 years' use, in spite of great care, it shows signs of suffering from the climate, and it has been foreseen for some time that a thorough overhaul was necessary to preserve its life.

As, however, there is no organ-builder in the Far East, it was necessary to await the arrival in the Colony of Mr. Blackett, the senior partner of Messrs Blackett and Howden, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, builders of the beautiful new organ at the Union Church.

Mr. Blackett, in conjunction with the Cathedral organist (Mr. Denman Fuller), has carefully examined the organ, and reports that it is necessary to take it down, repair all its parts, and rebuild it at a cost of \$4,500. The principal item is the repair of the sound board, the glue of which has completely failed. In reconstructing these, the use of glue will be avoided, and it is confidently hoped that the life of the instrument will thereby be extended for many years. At the same time, a new reservoir will be installed which will relieve the strain upon the existing bellows and prolong the life of the organ.

As already stated, these repairs are absolutely necessary. At the same time it is hoped that there will be such a response by all music-lovers to this appeal that the Church Body will feel justified in introducing certain improvements which are strongly recommended by Mr. Blackett and Mr. Fuller. These consist of replacing the whole of the pedal actions with tubular pneumatic actions, the insertion of a new pedal stop (Double Dulciana), and the supply of pneumatic actions to the front case pipes. The improvements mentioned are estimated to cost \$2,500, making a total expenditure of \$7,000.

The Church Body are loath to make such an appeal at the present time, when there are so many calls upon generous purses for War Funds, but, being entrusted with the maintenance of this valuable instrument, than which there is no finer in the Far East, they would fail in their duty to the generous donors of the past, to the present and future congregations of the Cathedral, and to the music-loving public at large, if they allowed the organ to fall into decay, or missed the opportunity offered by the visit of an expert organ-builder such as Mr. Blackett, to whom Mr. Denman Fuller has promised his valuable assistance.

To carry out the complete scheme, the sum of \$7,000 will be required during the next six months, but as it is necessary for the Church Body to have some idea of the probable response to this appeal, intending donors are requested to inform me or one of the other lay-members of the Church Body of the amount which they are willing to give. Donations may be made by instalments if preferred.

Yours etc.
W. L. PATTERDEN,
Hon. Secretary,
St. John's Cathedral.
The lay-members of the St. John's Cathedral are:—Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. A. H. Harris, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, the Hon. Mr. O. Severn, C.M.G., and Mr. N. J. Sabb.

A DANGEROUS DOG.
Six.—Will you very kindly allow me space in your esteemed paper to corroborate a statement in your issue of the 20th inst. about "A Dangerous Dog" owned by the tenant of the ground floor of No. 62, Bonham Road.

This dog is a most vicious animal, superlatively dangerous in a sense. It amuses itself rushing out of the house in a mad race at the first pedestrian, be it man, woman or child, and no amount of coaxing will stop it from snarling and snapping at one's heels, for no cause or provocation.

A lady was going quietly up the Park Road to visit some friends on the Robinson Road, and the mad behaviour of the dog

complained of in your issue of the 20th inst. so alarmed and shattered her nerves that she was seriously ill afterwards, and she is not one who is usually nervous of dogs; either, in fact, the average dog generally knows her for what she is, i.e. one who loves and pets all dogs, for the reason they appear to her to be the most devoted and intelligent of all animals, and for this same reason a dog's sagacity soon tells him by whom he is liked or disliked. Not so this thing, however, whom they choose to call a dog, and who seems to be utterly devoid of the usual amount of canine intelligence or divining powers. If the owner of the dog in question would only let others point out to him that there is a wide difference between petting a dog, yet training it up well, and, on the other hand, spoiling an otherwise good animal by letting it indulge in snappy tempers and encouraging it to rush at strangers, perhaps he would not need to be wiser in the end but poorer in pocket, for the said animal may prove dearer to its owner in every sense of the word than he bargains for. Now that attention has been particularly drawn to him, there are a great number of other complaints waiting to be filed against this same aggressor. The lady in question, when attacked, swooned out to the servants at the back gate of No. 62 Bonham Road to call the dog off; instead of complying with this very natural request, however, as well-trained servants would have, they started to check her, saying "Why cry out our dog bark if he wishes, can we help him barking? Besides the street is not yours alone!" At this the poor alarmed lady replied "Yes, but he is your dog, you shouldn't let him rush out at people like that, you will be having people take out a summons against his owner." The dog continued to chase the now terrified lady unimpeded, and the servants, ridiculing the while, cried out, "Summons, go ahead, why don't you?" At this, the lady picked up a stone and threw it at the dog and ran away. Meanwhile, the servants (an amah and a maid-servant) caused quite a furor and ran into the house to tell their master, as if the complaint had been theirs to make and they the injured party.

Now this appears to be a nice sort of orderly household to appeal to when in trouble and being thoroughly frightened into the bargain. I may add that when the lady in despair picked up a stone in self-defence, both the amah and maid-servant shouted at her all the invectives they could lay their tongues to.

What I wish particularly to know is:—Is this sort of thing to go on, are Europeans to be sworn at indiscriminately by Chinese and peaceful residents not allowed to go on their way unmolested? And they call this a British Colony. Where is our protection? We do not wish to fly to the Police Courts and have our names mingled with theirs upon the least provocation. No doubt they would enjoy it; it gives them a sort of fame; they would relish it; but we, decidedly, would not.

The gentleman whom Mr. Hung Kam-ning has the honour of attacking in your issue of the 20th inst. is a popular man, well-known and well-liked by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, trusted on account of his general good manners and behaviour, and I am sorry for Mr. Hung Kam-ning that he does not know a gentleman when he sees one. The people who cast aspersions on others are themselves open to the same question. Even gentlemen may have their equanimity upset by the mad behaviour of such a dog, and had Mr. Hung Kam-ning himself been the one chased, instead of the owner, he might even have gone one better than barely trespassing. Peaceful residents are not in the habit of making footballs of helpless young dogs, always allowing they are inoffensive.

Yours etc.
HUMANITY.

P.S.—Since the owner admits that the dog sometimes misbehaves, (frequently, I should say, gathering from complaints all round) should not such a unruly animal be chained up and kept chained, instead of being a annoyance to the public?

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

One of the really venetian things that the war has clipped is the fact—evident from a recent Government report on Uganda—that the deadly sleeping sickness is now well in hand. It is not so long since the world watched with unrelieved despair the march of this devastating horror across tropical Africa from East to West, depopulating whole territories along the newly-opened lines of communication. In the first ten years of the century it killed over half a million people; reaching the Uganda Protectorate in July, 1901, it had 36,008 deaths to its credit within one year, and 200,000 by the end of 1908 in the Protectorate alone. But in 1915, the year dealt with in the latest report the total deaths from this cause in the same area were only 352, and this was a drop of almost twenty-five per cent. from the year before. The populous Buganda province lost 1,003 people in 1905 from sleeping sickness; in 1915 it lost precisely three.

Brazil is in one respect the most democratic of all countries, says the *Chronicle*, for its laws prohibit the establishment of any university, because "the conferring of academic distinctions is contrary to the principles of true democracy." There are many institutions in Brazil where medicine and law are taught, and these grant certificates of proficiency to pupils who complete the course in a satisfactory manner. But, however well qualified he may be, no Brazilian can legally style himself in his own country a doctor of laws or of medicine.

There is ample evidence (writes an astronomical correspondent to a Home Paper) that the apparition when the Turks seemed likely to overrun Europe, was regarded as a bad omen by Christians; but the often-quoted statement that the Ave Maria had a comet clause added to it and that the then Pope, Calixtus III, issued a Bull against the Turks, the Devil, and the comet was carefully investigated a few years ago by Mr. Lynn, F.R.A.S., who examined all the Bulls issued by Calixtus III.—there were only four—and found no mention whatever of either the Turks or the comet in any one of them. The statement, I think, first appeared in Lardner's "Astronomy," which was published early last century.

The Hebrew scrolls condemned recently in the Prize Court because they came from Jerusalem were, according to the description by counsel, door-post amulets. These are small sheets of parchment on which are written verses from Deuteronomy vi. 4-9 and xi. 13-21—the principal Jewish prayers—and then rolled up and inserted into cylinders for fixing to door-posts. Mr. Maxmuth are cheap enough in England, and there is no need to import them from the Holy Land; although the very pious might prefer to keep the spirit of the saying, "For the Law shall go forth from Zion and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."

Twenty-nine breakfasts from a six-penny packet of marmalade is probably a record in food economy. It was achieved by an American who was out of work for a "good spell." The breakfast consisted of a mash heated in a tin saucepan over his bedroom gas jet, and the only other ingredient was sugar, a pound of which sufficed to sweeten the nine-and-twenty "puddings." The privations continued for many months, with no ill effect on the experimenter's health.

In one of Mr. Stephen McKenna's novels there is a character who made a hobby of collecting issues of certain newspapers that became "scarce" owing to a colossal blunder committed therein. The Khartoum copy of Punch was among them. One of his mentions in the journal that gave an account of King Edward VII's coronation, which did not take place, and a newspaper that regaled its readers with a Peking massacre that took place only in the columns of the journal recording it.

SACERDOTAL JUBILEE.

Presentation to Father Spada.

The Rev. Father Spada, of the Rosary Church, Kowloon, has just completed twenty-five years of priesthood, and the occasion was yesterday celebrated by a High Mass at the Rosary Church. His Lordship, Bishop Pozzani attended, as also did a large number of parishioners and priests from the Diocese. The Rev. Father Spada was the celebrant, while Father Rossi acted as Deacon and Sub-Deacon respectively, with Father De Maria as assistant. Father Paul accompanied the Bishop, and two or three Chinese priests also assisted. At the Lavabo, Father Spada had Chevalier J. M. Alves and Messrs. E. J. Noronha and J. M. C. Bato as sponsors.

The Rev. Father Robert, Procurator of the Mission Estrangeira, was the preacher. He said twenty-five years had passed away since Father Spada was ordained a priest and came to the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary at Kowloon, and that day they commemorated a feast, which was always a great event in the life of a priest. The preacher referred to the duties demanded of a priest, saying that during the whole time that Rev. Father Spada had been amongst them he had devoted himself with great reverence and diligence, and at much personal sacrifice, to his duties. He had spent practically the whole of that 25 years at Kowloon, with the exception of a short period when he went to Europe to fulfil an obligation he was called upon to perform, but all the beauties of Milan, with its magnificent Cathedral and climate, could not detain him for a minute longer than the time necessary for him to fulfil his mission. He came back to Hongkong to labour patiently among them again. He (Father Robert) knew that he was only expressing the opinion of all the parishioners when he hoped that Father Spada would be spared to work amongst them for many years, and that their children and grandchildren would be able to gather together to celebrate the golden jubilee of their beloved pastor.

The Mass was followed by Benediction, and subsequently a reception was held at the Club de Beccin, at which the Bishop, Father Spada and several of the clergy were present, as also was the Consul for Portugal, Mr. E. V. D. de Sousa. A Committee had been formed, with Mr. G. A. Yvanovich as President, to organise a presentation. This took the form of a pair of gold-mounted spectacles and a cheque for \$400. There was a very large attendance at the Club, including Mr. P. Boitelho the President, and music was rendered by the Orchestra of the Philharmonia Society.

The presentation was made by Mr. Yvanovich, who said they had met that day to celebrate the jubilee of the Rev. Father Spada and also his birthday. The large assembly present testified to the great interest displayed by the parishioners in Father Spada's work, and was also a testimony to their gratitude and affection for him. Perhaps some would ask what he had done to merit this. He would refer them to the widows, the sick and the orphans who would say that he had been a loving father to them and had never abandoned them. The parish house had never refused to assist anyone who had asked for help, and their pastor sacrificed everything for the poor. Whenever there was an epidemic of cholera, plague or small-pox, their priest always went into the midst of it, no matter how great the danger, and rendered help to those who needed it. He was a true soldier of Christ and was always ready to do his duty. The speaker then said they knew that a valuable present would not be acceptable to Father Spada, so they had got something that he could always use, and he asked him to accept the spectacles and cheque as a token of their esteem and affection.

The Bishop then handed the gifts to the Rev. Father Spada. Father Spada, in reply, said how deeply he was moved by that manifestation, and how much

TAIKOO AQUATICS.

Enjoyable Function at Quarry Bay.

Although the weather did not give much promise of being fine on Saturday afternoon, the rain held off, and the water carnival, inaugurated by members of the staff of the Taikoo Dock on behalf of War Charities, passed off without hitch, a large crowd of people being present.

An excellent programme had been arranged, which was thoroughly enjoyed. There were many amusing items, not the least funny of which was the sketch "Charlie Chaplin and His Bride." The crowd was kept in roars of laughter by the antics of this gentleman and his fellow artist, the bride being carried away in a boat and Charlie left standing disconsolately on the deck side. Disaster stalked the party in the boat, for the boatman lost his balance and the whole of the occupants were thrown out. Meanwhile Charlie dived himself of several waistcoats and gallantly rushed to the rescue. Among other items were the pillow-fighting contests, riding the donkey, "The Barber" and other amusing sketches. The whole affair was a huge success, and the hope was expressed that before long another similar event might be arranged, for besides providing much laughter, the War Charities benefited to the extent of \$148 60.

The events were as follows:—

50 Yards Handicap.—1, Johnston; 2, Stewart.

Plunging (Distance).—1, England; 2, Garrard.

Pillow Fighting.—1, McCrae; 2, England.

50 Yards Hurdle Race.—1, McIntyre; 2, Stewart.

Tub Race.—1, Rodger; 2, England.

Greasy Pole.—Finch.

100 Yards Handicap.—1, Johnston; 2, Finch; 3, Stewart.

Donkey Riding.—1, McIntyre; 2, Grimshaw.

Ladies' Nomination.—1, McCrae (nominated by Mrs. McArthur); 2, Bond (nominated by Mrs. Russell).

Diving, high and low.—1, England; 2, McCrae.

50 Yards Ladies' Handicap.—1, Miss Lottis Scott; 2, Miss Yeardley.

Excellent services were rendered by the Committee, which consisted of:—Messrs W. H. Prowse, G. Middleton, J. D. Polley, A. Sommerville, W. McKay, R. Gray, and J. Stewart, who was a most efficient Secretary.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, Acting D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades, Central, 3.45 p.m.

Thursday, June 28.—Ambulance Platoon.

Patrols.

Members of the Ambulance Platoon will carry their haversacks and water bottles when on patrol.

Band Committee.

The Band Committee will meet at Headquarters Club on Tuesday, June 26, at 8 p.m.

Command.

The Acting D. S. P. (R.) will attend the D. S. P. (R.)'s office between 4 and 5 p.m. (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

he appreciated the presence of His Lordship the Bishop and the priests and parishioners. Twenty-five years was certainly a long span in the life of an individual, but those years which he had spent far from his homeland had been very pleasant to him. He wished to thank the committee which had organised the presentation, and also the President of the Club de Beccin for allowing the presentation to take place in that room.

After Father Spada's health had been drunk, Bishop Pozzani addressed the gathering, saying that the honour to Father Spada was also an honour to himself.

Father Spada thoroughly deserved all that had been said about him. He thanked the Catholics of Kowloon for their manifestations of affection that day.

CELEBRATING THE FESTIVAL.

Exciting Scenes Near the Central Market.

There were exciting scenes in King Lung Street, near the Central Market, on Saturday night, when a drunken Chinese created a huge commotion. Saturday was the day of the Dragon Boat Festival, and it would appear that the man in question, who is a foki employed at the Sun Hop Loong shop, had been celebrating the occasion a little too freely. The trouble began about 7 o'clock, when the foki began threatening the inmates of the shop, who quickly became scared and rushed up to the first floor. The foki then got hold of a chopper and a meat knife and began damaging the property of the shop, breaking down the counters and disfiguring the walls. A big crowd gathered outside the premises, and eventually the foki came out and made for the Sing On warehouse, in the same street, the door of which he broke in. The inmates of this store became alarmed, but one of them telephoned to the police for help, while people in the neighbouring shops commenced blowing police whistles. A Police Reservist named Mok Sin-po (No. 138), who lives in Des Voeux Road, heard the whistles, and, attired only in a singlet and trousers, rushed to the scene, approached the foki and asked him what was wrong. The latter replied by hitting the Reservist on the head with a bar of iron and then struck him a blow on the arm, breaking a gold bangle which the latter was wearing. The Reservist then got possession of a wooden chair with which to protect himself and the two men engaged in a battle royal for some ten minutes or more. Eventually, the Reservist got the upper hand and laid the other out, but not before he had received some nasty injuries himself. Two lunkos then appeared on the scene and the foki, who was by this time unconscious, was conveyed to the Police Station. Both the foki and the Police Reservist are now in hospital for treatment. The latter showed great bravery in tackling the foki and was generally commended for his plucky action.

THE GIRL WHO COMPLAINS.

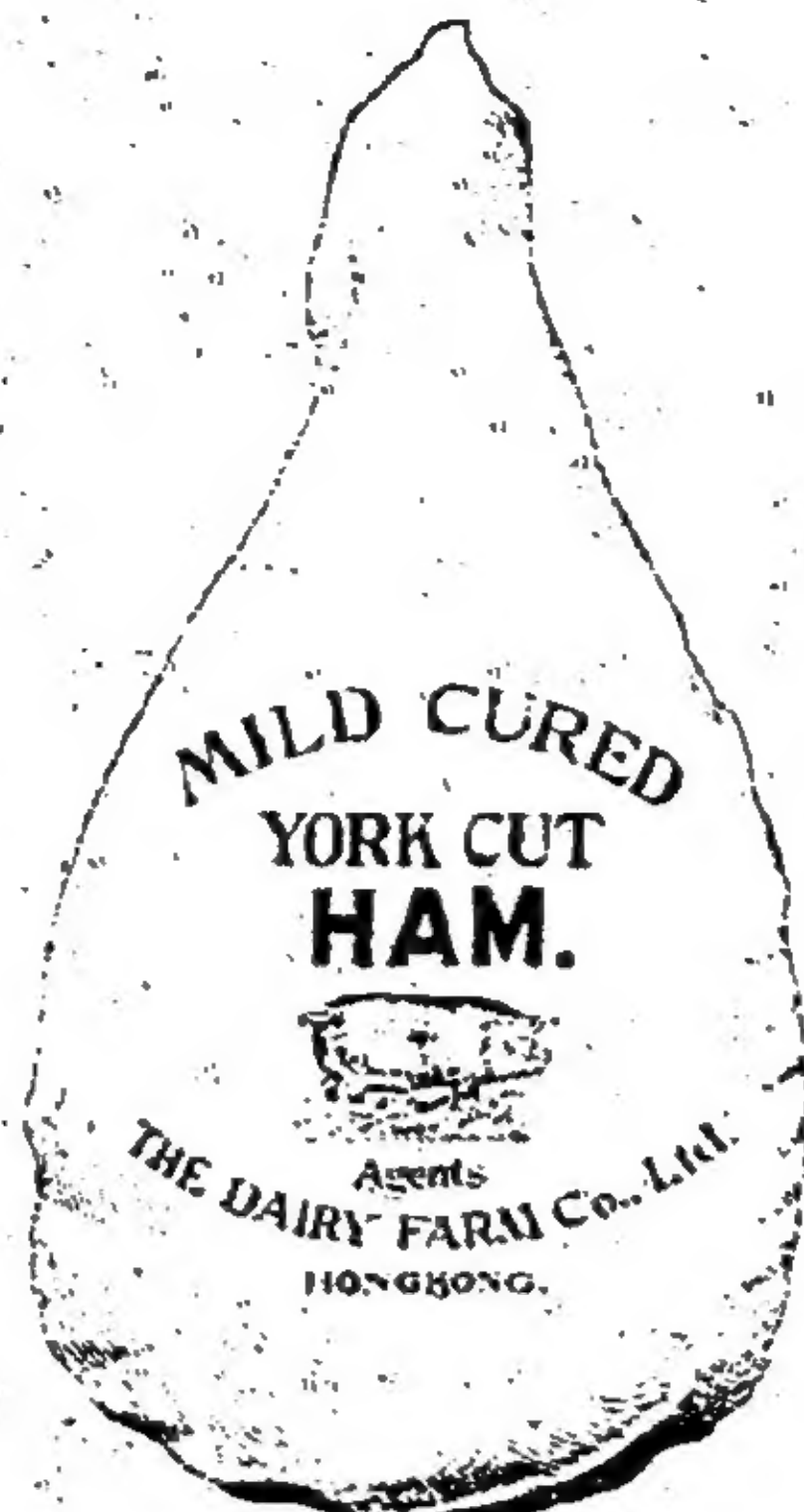
A girl can grow too quickly. In her 'teens' she should be passing smoothly from girlhood to womanhood. She needs all her blood for development.

One north-country mother had a daughter of fourteen, whom everyone turned to look at. She was tall, straight and beautiful. All the neighbours praised her good looks and charming ways. But at home, where there was only her mother to see, she was peevish, excitable, and restless. She could not sit still. She had a poor appetite—except for sweets. Instead of being happy to lend a hand in the house, she was languid and tired, trailing upstairs with a head on her back. Soon there began to be days when she could not get up. Her cheeks and lips were pale, and she was out of breath after the least climb.

Someone said to her mother, "That girl is anaemic. She is making bone instead of blood. If you let her go on, you will have an invalid on your hands. Give her Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people; they have saved many a girl in that state." The mother took the hint and in a little while she had her reward—a healthy daughter, who was a promising woman. Take the hint yourself and begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day. They are obtainable from Chemists everywhere, and cost 1/-, 1/- bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8/- from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 28 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

The little book, "Plain Talks to Women," (free from above address) tells women of all ages how to be well; send a post card for it.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



MILD
AND
OF
DELICATE
FLAVOUR.

HOT WEATHER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, di-pel. Constipation, sick headache, biliousness, use

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxatives, which act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LTD.

WE have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued to present shareholders at par (£1) in the proportion of 1 new share to 4 old shares. The dividend of 5/- per share payable on 14th July may be utilized to pay for the new shares. Shareholders should deposit their holdings with their Bankers by 25th June, in order that the necessary application may be made by telegram on 30th June. Further particulars may be obtained from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, on application.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "PERSIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO,
via HONOLULU, and
JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 26th June, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 26th June, at 5 P.M. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 2nd July, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 13th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1917,

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Chinese and Japanese Curios, Bronzes, Silver-ware and Electro plate.

On view from Wednesday the 27th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

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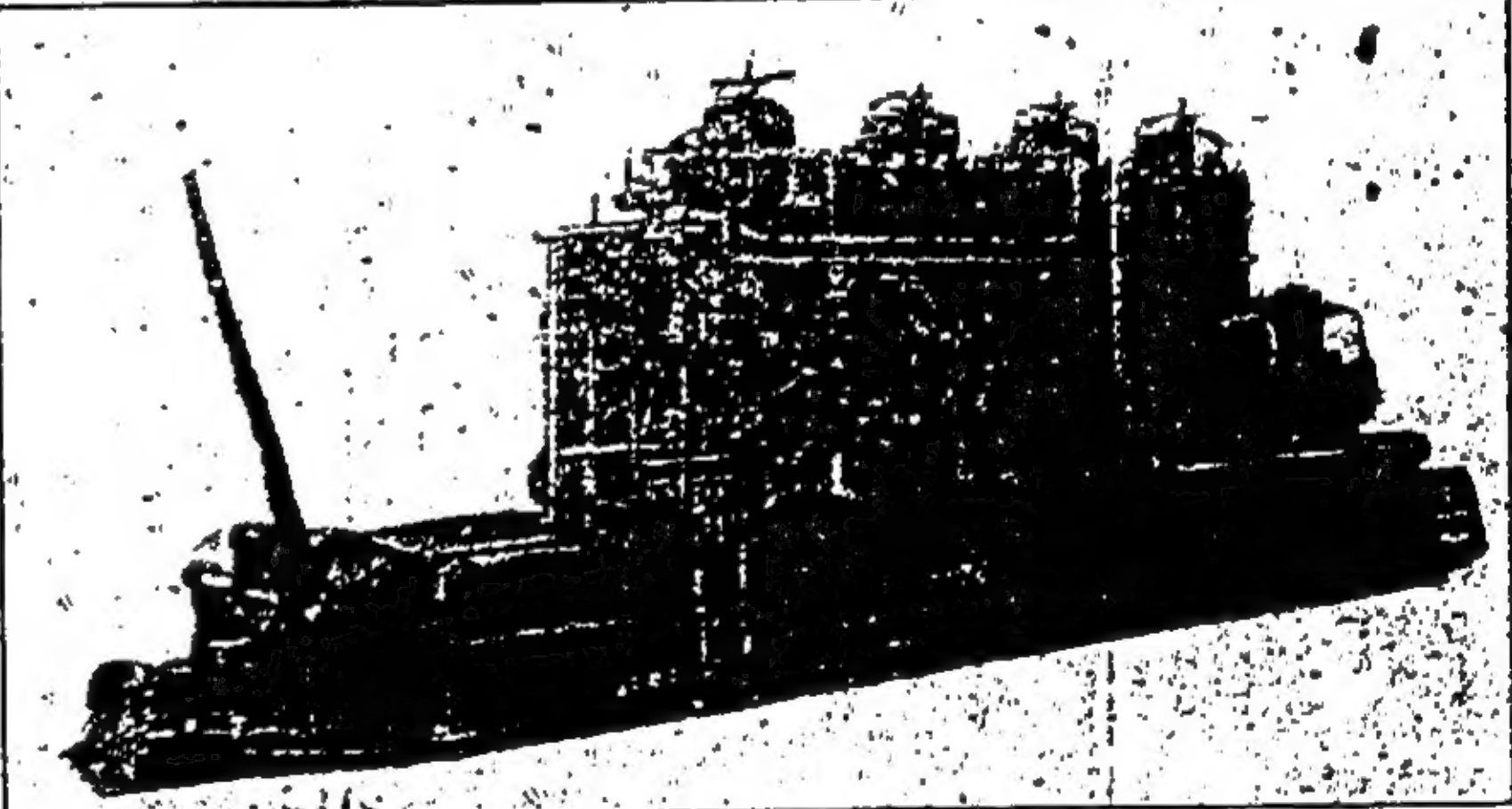
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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BEAMS	DEPTH AT HEADS	DEPTH OVER WALL AT ORDINARY SPALLING TIDES	KIND OF TIDE	
				SPRING	NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	300'	10' top 12' bottom	24'	7' 6"	—
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	10'	18' 11"	7' 6"	—
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	10' 6"	18'	7' 6"	—
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	260'	10'	18'	7' 6"	—
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	260'	10'	18'	7' 6"	—
TAI-KOE-TSUI					
Compassion Dock	268'	10'	18'	7' 6"	—
Armed Dock	268'	10'	18'	7' 6"	—
Howe Dock	268'	10'	18'	7' 6"	—
Samson Dock	268'	10'	18'	7' 6"	—

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1.)

FOOD SCARCITY IN POLAND.

Zurich, June 24.
Three hundred and fifty thousand people are daily fed in the communal kitchens. The Warsaw Municipality has established an Evacuation Bureau to assist in the removal of persons dependent on the community. Eighty thousand people have left Lodz to escape starvation.

ALLEGED SWISS INTRIGUE.

Paris, June 24.
M. Ribot has communicated to the Committee of the Chamber certain documents proving that the German legation at Bern inspired the Hofmann-Grimm intrigue and was also instrumental in promoting the anarchist campaign in Russia.

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS.

Amsterdam, June 24.
A Vienna message received here states that it was the Czech's passionate rejection of all offers that led to the failure to reconstruct the Cabinet.

THE MARQUESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

London, June 24.
It is understood that the Duke of Teck will become the Marquess of Cambridge.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 24.
Silver is very steady.

MACAO GOVERNMENT.

Senhor Mala No Longer Governor.

It appears from the Macao Government Gazette that His Excellency the Governor, (Senhor S. E. J. O. da Maia), who is on leave, has been relieved of office by the Lisbon Government, and that official matters will for the time being be administered by the Conselho do Governo composed of the Acting Governor, the Judge and a high military officer.

POLICE RESERVIST CHARGED.

Alleged Theft from Cigarette Stall.

The hearing was continued at the Police Court this afternoon of the case in which a Portuguese Police Reservist, named Joe Henry Beltran, stand charged with stealing ten cents from a cigarette stall and also with obtaining from the same man a packet of cigarettes by menace.

Mr. B. C. Faithful prosecuted and the defence was represented by Mr. Leo D'Almada.

Complainant stated that defendant had been to his stall on two or three occasions and once he took a ten-cent piece and another time he threatened that if he did not give him some cigarettes, he, as a Police Sergeant, would see that he was shifted from his pitch.

After a lengthy cross-examination by Mr. D'Almada, it was arranged between him and Mr. Faithful that the charges should be withdrawn, and this was done, by permission of the Court, the defendant being bound over.

ALLEGED COAL THEFT.

Sampans' Visits to a Steamer.

The story of a bold theft was told at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinese was charged with being concerned in stealing half-a-ton of coal from a steamer lying off Wanchai. Mr. Mattingley appeared for defendant, who denies the charge.

It was stated by Sergeant Bond of the Water Police, that on Saturday afternoon he heard police whistles being sounded from the ship, and, proceeding to the spot, learned that some coal junk, moored alongside the vessel, had been raised by some men in sampans.

The men in the sampans had clambered on to the junk and stolen the coal, making off on seeing the arrival of the Police. He chased a sampan which four men were rowing, and in which he could see some coal, and saw it go alongside a junk, which he boarded. He found the defendant hidden in the hold, but the other three had made good their escape. The coal belonged to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

A remand was asked for, and this was granted until Saturday morning.

CHINESE CONVICTS DASH FOR LIBERTY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

Four Hundred Prisoners Escape.

Writing from Yinchowfu on June 8, the correspondent of the N. C. Daily News contributed the following account of an extraordinary incident. A very serious state of affairs, he says, was made manifest in this large prefectural city in north-west Anhui on Friday evening, June 1. From news which has reached us from other sources, it would appear that several cities in this region had similar experiences, at least in a measure, though not fraught with such disastrous results as here.

Many prisoners are incarcerated in the county goal these days, and the trouble seems to have arisen in these places of confinement. The country is and always has been overrun, to some extent, by evilly-disposed men, as is evidenced by the many secret societies that are in existence.

Speaking for this centre, it would seem that not a few of the prisoners belonged to the society called the "Tatao Heui" (a well known and very prominent secret society in the country during the terrible Boxer year). These prisoners shut up as they have been with many others, and no doubt looking forward to nothing but death whenever a death warrant might appear, conspired to escape from the clutches of the law, and it would seem—if reports are correct—that prisoners in other cities had also decided to effect their escape on the same day and even at the same hour.

This reveals an undercurrent which runs far and deep. There were 400 prisoners within the prison walls, and for some time several of them had been buying small quantities of paraffin oil (things are easily obtainable by convicts in Chinese prisons). Millet stalks used as mattresses had also been bound together, and when the day and hour of their deliverance had arrived, viz., Friday at 7 p.m., these bundles were saturated with the oil, placed in one of the rooms occupied by the prisoners, and the whole set ablaze. The keeper of the prison was attacked by the prisoners and beaten with shackles snatched from one of the prisoners' bound feet, and in a few minutes there was a regular stream of fugitives rushing for their lives. They went in all directions, along the principal street and down the quieter side streets, as well as on to the city wall. As soon as these men got into the street everyone closed and barred their shops and houses, and there was pandemonium.

The official was absent from the city at the time, in some other part of the province, and many soldiers had been drafted off to the east that day, so that it seemed to be a most favourable time for the venture. However, the very few soldiers there were in the yamen opened fire on the last of the escaping men who were then just emerging out on to the street, and shot 10 of them before they had time to escape.

The city was scoured and many of the men were shot on sight and in one place, on the slopes of the city wall, 70 of the convicts were decapitated; their escape had been cut off by the wall and they were all huddled together. One or two tried to get free by jumping over the high wall, but this, too, brought them to a speedy end. Many got out of the city to hide among the waving corn, hoping to get away when darkness set in, but soldiers entering the gate were acquainted with the matter and they made escape impossible for many and they were shot down. Many, however, made good their escape, and not a few are still at large.

All this in itself is no small affair, but the consequences of setting the prison on fire have been very disastrous. As the night was darkening there were prospects of a tremendous conflagration, as a strong north-easterly wind sprang up quickly and fanned the flames into a gigantic fire. The weather, too, was exceedingly dry, and therefore grass roofs became ignited very easily. The yamen

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Hongkong Man's Serious Injuries.

The many friends in Hongkong of 2nd Lieut. Thos. Fuller, 8th Royal West Kent, will be sorry to learn that he has been rather seriously wounded. Nevertheless, he writes cheerfully and says he hopes once again to get into the firing line. The following letter from 2nd Lieut. Fuller was received recently by a member of a legal firm here:—

Dear Mr. — I am sorry to have to report that I was temporarily put out of action in the battle of Arras on the 9th April. I had the misfortune to stop a machine gun bullet an hour after we had gone over the top of the ridge. The bullet entered my left side, passed through my stomach and finally came out at my right hip.

They kept me at the Casualty Clearing Station for nine days, before it was deemed safe to pass me on, and I'm now at the Base waiting until the time comes when the doctors consider it will be wise to move me to England.

It will be some weeks before I am fit for service again, although I'm supposed to have made a wonderful recovery to date.

As I have only begun to take an interest in life again during the last few days, and am still very weak, I'll close for the present, and will advise you how I progress later.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd) THOS. FULLER.

2nd Lieut. Fuller's brother was badly wounded at the beginning of the war.

buildings were soon all ablaze, and very few of them escaped destruction. If the fire had been confined to these official quarters it would have been serious enough, but as the Chinese hatched houses soon catch fire, and as very little could be done to prevent it spreading, it was realised that tremendous damage would be done. The houses on several streets were destroyed.

The people did not expect that the fire would travel so quickly and so far, and they had no opportunity to save anything. If there had been some definite plan of procedure in case of fire the extent of the conflagration could very well have been reduced. The houses are built so closely together, with very few interstices, except, by small narrow passages, that once a fire breaks out it is difficult to check the flames. If several houses had been demolished around the outskirts of the fire before the flames had extended so far, the destruction would have been very much less, but no one did this and the fire extended until it reached the open spaces, near the city wall.

The Governor of the province, whose home is in this city, was soon acquainted with the affair and telegraphed instructions to put all prisoners and yamen runners to death, but a further telegram came the same evening ordering the re-capture of the prisoners, an inquiry into the whole occurrence, and the infliction of the death penalty where necessary.

This affair happened just as everyone was busy reaping the splendid harvest, and I suppose many people whose houses were destroyed were absent from the city. To try and combat the fire hand-buckets were used by the hundreds, but what are these implements, against such a fire? Moreover the water had to be drawn from wells or ditches—a slow and tedious undertaking.

Several hand cylinders were also used to eject water on the burning buildings, but as the jet of water in small and cannot be thrown far, not much could be expected from these appliances.

The fire attacked the city at its narrowest part, and the flames were fanned by a north-east wind against the city wall. If the wind had been blowing from any other direction probably this large city would have been totally destroyed. Several hundred houses have been demolished, and many of the inhabitants are now homeless and perhaps, not a few penniless.

FIRE IN TIENTSIN.

Messrs. Jardine's Godowns Ablaze.

A disastrous fire broke out in "B" Godown, belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., in Tientsin on Friday evening, says the N. C. Daily News of June 19. The alarm was received at about 7.35 p.m., two hours after the godown had been looked up, and all the Fire Brigades were promptly despatched to the scene of the outbreak, says the P. & T. Times. The fire rapidly developed, and the godown in which it originated, containing cotton, hemp, etc. was soon a mass of flames, which rose in considerable volume to a great height, being visible from a wide radius. Godown "B" is situated in the centre of an important block of buildings, and the fire spread with such ferocity that fears were entertained for the safety of the adjoining constructions. The Chinese Post Office and one or two other houses on the Victoria Road side of the block were evacuated, the furniture and office paraphernalia being removed to the pavements. It was quite obvious that it would be useless to endeavour to control the flames in the "B" Godown, and the firemen, displaying the utmost energy and resource in very difficult circumstances, devoted all their efforts to confining the outbreak to its original limits. In this they were unsuccessful, so fierce were the flames, and the machinery godown and the whole block known as Victoria Building became involved. The fire was still blazing with unabated destructiveness and fury when our representative left, but it was hoped that the Chartered Bank, on one side and the International Bank on the other would be saved. At the moment of writing no definite information had been obtained as to the cause of the outbreak, the spectacular nature of which attracted large numbers of people to the scene.

All the foreign Brigades, including the Japanese, came to the assistance of the British firemen, but an hour or two after the alarm it became known that a serious outbreak had occurred in Messrs. Takeuchi's godown, in the Japanese Concession and the Japanese Brigade had to withdraw at once to cope with this conflagration. The fire in the British Concession was still blazing furiously at 1 a.m. to-day (June 18), but it was then believed that unless the wind changed, the danger of its spreading was over. The damage done is very considerable, the loss of Messrs. Jardine's machinery being a particularly heavy blow.

The fire presented a magnificent spectacle from nearly every part of the Concession. It had gained such a hold by the time the alarm was given that it was a long time before the streams put on by the various brigades made any impression upon the flames, which leapt high into the air, lighting up the sky for miles around. There was fortunately but little wind, and what there was blowing towards Victoria Road, or the damage would have been very much greater than was actually the case. As it was, all the residences and businesses in the vicinity appeared to be in danger for some time, and the Chartered, and International Banks, and other institutions, had their books and even some of their furniture removed, or collected for removal. A detachment of 18th Infantry kept the public back from the fire-lines. The French engine was working from a hydrant in Victoria Road. The British and German engines pumped straight from the river. When the fire really got hold of Victoria Buildings it presented a really amazing spectacle. Flames poured out of every window, and every few minutes there were terrifying crashes as interior wall or ceilings gave way. A constant stream of sparks poured westward across the road, and it was a marvel that fresh fires were not started in this direction. Victoria Buildings had been completely gutted by the time we went to press but, unless the sparks start other fires westward of Victoria Road there seemed every

NEW BANK.

Interesting Reception This Afternoon.

There was quite a large attendance at the offices of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, Ltd., 6, Des Voeux Road, this afternoon, a reception being held to mark the opening of the undertaking. The new concern has been promoted by a number of Chinese who have studied abroad, and who have come to the conclusion that China needs more help financially than politically at the present time. The prime object is to institute a sound banking system throughout the country, especially in the interior, where the absence of such facilities operates very materially against the development of the country. Practically all the subscribers and shareholders are overseas Chinese, mainly American, and the heads of the bank have been students at American Universities and have been studying American banking methods. The President is Mr. T. T. Cheng, formerly of the Hong On Insurance Co., at Singapore, the Vice-President being Mr. Jan Ke-choy. The Treasurer is Mr. Wai Man-lau, the other directors being Mr. Lu Shin-chen and Dr. Chan Gii-cho, of Shanghai. The authorised capital of the undertaking is one million dollars, Hongkong currency, but this will be altered in the course of a few days now to \$500,000, made up of shares.

In addition to a large number of Chinese, a good few European business men were present, among those noticed being Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Mr. Percy Smith, Mr. G. P. Lamert, Mr. G. Tiedall, Mr. J. D. F. Muir, Mr. G. E. Anderson, (American Consul General), Mr. Ho Kwong, Mr. Look Poo Shan, Mr. M. K. Lo, and others.

A speech in Chinese having been made by the President, who explained the coming into existence of the concern, the Vice-President dealt with the great need for good banking facilities in China, and said that it was hoped to bring the interior into closer commercial touch with the large ports and foreign countries, a fact that would make for the greater development of the country. As soon as the bank got thoroughly under way, branches would be opened in the interior.

The American Consul General, in the course of a brief speech, said he took a great interest in that new bank, for one or two reasons. The first was that the capital was largely subscribed by American and other overseas Chinese, and another was because it was a native bank. Most of the men promoting the institution had been trained in foreign countries, and had at one time or another studied American banking methods, one of them having made a thorough study of it for the last two or three years. He was firmly convinced, after working in Chinese trade for thirteen or fourteen years, that the first great need of China was an adequate banking system, properly supervised by a responsible Government. So long as it was practically impossible to remit money from place to place in China except at rates varying from five to fifty per cent., there would be something wrong with Chinese commerce. He did not believe that any other country in the world could bear up against that great burden represented by that tax on its commerce. China must have an adequate banking system and also a stable currency. Perhaps currency should come first, but both were necessary. In the present institution they saw some young men, well trained, undertaking a great enterprise with the full knowledge of the responsibility, and he thought that on behalf of the foreign banks, as well as of the traders generally, he could wish them good luck in what they were about to commence. (Applause.)

Other speeches in Chinese were made, and afterwards tea was served.

probability that the fire would burn itself out in this block. The firemen from both sides were making frantic efforts to prevent the flames spreading northward or southward.

GROWTH OF SHELL FIRE.

Never Been Exceeded in British Army.

Some highly interesting statistics relating to the expenditure of ammunition in the first week of the recent offensive as compared with the expenditure at the Somme Battle were given by Mr. Kellaway in the House of Commons in moving the second reading of the Munitions of War Bill.

The expenditure in the first week of the recent offensive, he said, was twice that to the first week of the Somme battle and the expenditure of the second week 8 1/4 times that of the second week of the Somme. The expenditure of gun ammunition of the British Army in that offensive had never been exceeded. It was 28 per cent. heavier than during the first week. In spite of the terrible bombardment of the first week, the Army was in a position to increase it during the second week, and it was in marked contrast to the experience on the Somme, when the first week's bombardment was never again reached.

Germany had forced deported labour into her workshops and factories, and we must not allow ourselves to be beaten in this industrial war. We should be blind to all the lessons of the war if we did anything to diminish our industrial efficiency or our productive power for war.

The submarine menace was serious, and before it was overcome it was essential that we should be able to put into the shipbuilding industry every skilled man available. The same applied to agricultural implements. That was the case for the Bill, and he hoped the House would agree to the proposal for the extension of the principle of dilution.

One of the principal clauses of the measure, Mr. Kellaway further explained, was to secure that awards made by arbitration bodies in regard to wages should be applied generally, and not merely to individual disputes.

On a division the second reading was carried by 100 votes to ten.

MORE SHIPS.

Can Japan Help the Allies?

The following telegram is from the Japan Chronicle:—

New York, June 9.—The New York Times will print to-morrow a dispatch from Washington stating that it is understood the Allies will soon ask Japan to give a larger supply of her ships for transport purposes.

Now that ships constitute the greatest need of the Allies, and inasmuch as Japan possesses sufficient to spare a considerable number of ships for war purposes and still have enough for her own needs, it is considered certain that the Tokyo Government will be requested to contribute to the needs of the Allies in this direction.

Dock Theft.

An electrician employed at the Hungghom Docks, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of electric wire from the Dock, valued at \$35. The man was seen walking past Hungghom Police Station with a bag, and a constable, being suspicious of its contents, searched it and found the wire. His Worship passed sentence of two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud.

At the Police Court this afternoon, the case was heard in which two men were charged with conspiring against the Wing On Company to defraud the Company of \$117-60 Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared for the Company, Mr. Grist and Mr. Mattingley for the defendants. It was stated by the accountant of the Company that the first defendant walked into his office with a Chinese bill and requested payment for goods supplied to the Company. The bill bore the signature of Shing Hing. Further evidence was taken, and the case was adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S
TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, June 22.

A French communiqué reports: The artillery struggle continued to the east of Vaux Aillon and extended in the night to the region south of Fliban and north of Bray-en-Laonnois, where it was very violent. The Germans, yesterday evening, attacked on the crest of Teton in Champagne and to the east of that place, on a front of 400 metres. They penetrated our advanced elements but were driven out after lively fighting. We entirely re-established our line.

London, June 23.

A French communiqué says: The bombardment of our positions south of Fliban and in the region of Bray-en-Laonnois continued until this morning. A series of most violent attacks followed. The Germans launched large forces composed of special troops on a front of over two kilometres. The attack was most stubborn despite the heavy losses inflicted, but the enemy efforts were broken for the greater part and their waves of assault were driven back to the starting-off trenches. We held the positions except in the centre where the enemy penetrated, after several attempts, into a salient in our line.

London, June 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed raiders eastward of Epéhy, the enemy leaving several dead on our wire. We took a few wounded prisoners. An enemy attempt on Gilemont Farm in the same neighbourhood failed. Our aeroplanes co-operated with the artillery with good results despite the bad weather. We brought down one enemy aeroplane and drove down six. Three of ours are missing.

FRENCH SHIPPING FIGURES.

Paris, June 23.

It has been announced in the Chamber that the French mercantile marine has lost 560,000 tons since the war, but 680,000 tons have since been built and purchased and 140,000 tons are completing, whereas Germany has lost two and a half million tons, half her fleet.

DISSENSION IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, June 23.

The Pan-Russian Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has demanded the immediate convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the formation of a body representing organised democracy including peasants.

The Cossacks have demanded an offensive in conjunction with the Allies. Strong meetings have been held at Sevastopol, mostly of sailors, at which was discussed the alleged pro-Tsarism of certain officers. After the meetings delegates of the garrison demanded the resignation of Admiral Koltchak. Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea Fleet. The Government summoned Admiral Koltchak to Petrograd to explain the happenings and Admiral Koltchak replied insisting on being allowed to resign.

Three hundred more Russian exiles have arrived from Baden proceeding to Russia.

Petrograd, June 23.

The Government has formally censured General Polozoff, Commandant of Petrograd, for releasing anarchists who seized a newspaper office, thus disobeying orders.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, June 23.

A wireless Russian official message says: Our detachments attacked a position to the west of Keikit and bayoneted the Turkish defenders. Only a few escaped. We defeated the Kurds to the north of Serdesht and occupied the summit. The advance continues.

SWITZERLAND'S RUSSIAN
MINISTER RECALLED.

Berne, June 23.

The Federal Council has instructed the Minister for Switzerland at Petrograd to return and report on the Hoffmann-Grimm affair.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE COTTON CRISIS.

London, June 23.

After the conference with Sir A. Stanley to-day, the President of the Liverpool Cotton Association telegraphed to the Liverpool Cotton Exchange that he hoped to submit a scheme for the re-opening of the market on a restricted scale on Monday.

Sir A. Stanley conferred with the Liverpool cotton representatives at length. The proceedings were private, but it is understood the proposals included a recommendation to the Government to take over the import of cotton similar to the wool imports control. The conference will resume to-morrow.

It is understood that it is most unlikely that the Government will assume control of the cotton trade, but it is thought likely that it will formulate a scheme whereby it will ration supplies to the cotton spinners.

Baltimore, June 23.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange has informed its members that it will regard with extreme disfavour action tending to cause unnecessary variations in the price of cotton.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Washington, June 23.

The Belgian Mission received an ovation in the Senate. The Rumanian Mission has arrived on the Pacific coast.

New York, June 23.

Signor Marconi, speaking at a luncheon to the Italian Mission, expressed the opinion that the United States can float one and a half million tons of new ships by the end of the year and double this output next year.

Washington, June 23.

An early reduction of ocean freight rates is expected as a result of the conferences between the Allied and American Governments.

Washington, June 23.

Nearly ten million men between the ages of 21 and 30 have enrolled for war service.

Washington, June 23.

The subscriptions to the Liberty Loan have surpassed the highest estimates of the Treasury officials, exceeding three billion dollars.

Later.

It is officially reported that the Liberty Loan totalled \$3,035,296,550. The over-subscription is nearly 50 per cent.

THE HOME FOOD QUESTION.

London, June 23.

A deputation of Trade Unions has urged on Lord Rhondda the State purchase of imported foodstuffs, the commandeering of home products on ships and the retaining of supplies at equitable prices including a 6d. quarter loaf.

Lord Rhondda has received a deputation of London Unionist members of the House of Commons on the subject of profiteering.

PRESIDENCY OF THE L.G.B.

London, June 23.

Mr. J. H. Thomas has declined the Presidency of the Local Government Board.

MORE BEER.

London, June 23.

It is understood that the beer barterage will be increased by 50 per cent.

DEATH OF GENERAL
BROADWOOD.

London, June 23.

Lt. General R.G. Broadwood has died of wounds.

[News of the death of General Broadwood will be learned with deep regret in Hongkong, where for two years he was General Officer Commanding the troops, his name being perpetuated here by Broadwood Road.]

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

London, June 23.

The Ulster Unionist representatives to the Irish Convention are the Marquis of Londonderry, Sir George Clarke, Mr. Hugh Barrie M.P., Col. Robert Wallis and Mr. Michael Knight.

The Nationalist representatives are Messrs. John Redmond, Dillon, Clancy, Devlin, and Stephen Gwynn.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION.

Ottawa, June 23.

One of the most forcible speeches in favour of the Conscription Bill in the House of Commons was delivered by Mr. Pargess, the chief Liberal whip, who deeply regretted the necessity of dissent from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had moved the referendum as an amendment. Mr. Pargess favoured a final trial of volunteering before adopting conscription. It was Canada's bounden duty, he said, to reinforce the men at the front. Mr. McCraney, a prominent Liberal member for Saskatchewan, also supported the Bill.

IMPROVEMENT IN RUSSIAN
ARMY'S SPIRIT.

London, June 23.

The "Times" correspondent who has visited General Brussiloff's headquarters says there is a marked improvement in the fighting spirit of the army during the last six weeks. Gen. Brussiloff's personality and prestige have worked miracles.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Athens, June 23.

M. Venizelos was received first by M. Zaimis and later by the Venizelist members of the Commission for the Unification of Greece. M. Venizelos is confident of the success of the Commission.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AT
STOCKHOLM.

Stockholm, June 23.

The German minority Socialists, Herren Haase, Bernstein, Kautsky and Stadthagen have arrived.

DANISH POLITICAL
TROUBLES.

Copenhagen, June 23.

The Liberal Minister M. Christensen has resigned following the example of M. Nottboel.

HUNGER RIOTS AT STETTING.

London, June 23.

A telegram from Stockholm states that hunger riots at Stetting were quelled by the troops threatening to use machine guns.

HUGE FOREST FIRE.

Amsterdam, June 23.

Seven thousand acres of forest have been burned down at Letzingen.

RELIEF FOR AIR RAID
VICTIMS.

London, June 23.

H. M. the King has donated £200 for the relief of the victims of the air-raid.

STEADY SILVER MARKET.

London, June 23.

Silver is 39 1/2 per oz. The market is chiefly for trade demand and is steady.

THE SUBMARINE
MENACE.

Views of the Entente Mission.

Washington, May 3.—While members of the Entente Missions share the alarm of American officials at the growing inroads of the submarine menace, they do not regard the situation as in any sense fatal. It means in their view a period of every great self-denial and further restrictions, but they do not credit in the least any opinion that it is certain to lead to starvation or the loss of the war. They are counting on ships, men, and money from the United States, and possibly American inventive genius, to outweigh the U-b at terror.

Critical as the Entente situation is made to appear, Entente diplomats say it is as nothing to the insuperable difficulties of Germany, almost entirely hidden under the censorship. It is quite possible, they say, that Mr. Herbert C. Hoover's figures of eight million cattle in the Central Empires are correct, but a distribution of these and other supplies is almost impossible when Germany's military necessities are so festively overcrowding the railroads.

That the submarine menace and ways to combat it by increased shipping, freight selection, and naval co-operation are the main interest of the British Mission has become evident. Other matters before the Commission, however vital, are being subordinated. The British naval officers, in coming to this country, hoped to get a considerable number of small boats to use as submarine chasers, but they have been disappointed to discover that the few available are needed here. The British shipping experts, however, have found encouragement in the efforts of the Shipping Board and the availability of many German ships.

Proposed curtailment of non-essential freight now being carried to Europe would give increased tonnage for necessary supplies. The American Government has agreed not only to restrict imports, as the British already do, but to impose export restrictions, authorized by the Bill now pending in Congress.

One of the uncertainties of the situation is ignorance of the number of U-boats Germany is building. Admiral de Chair has estimated this at two or three a week, but many officials here believe it possible to turn out many more on standard plans.

Advertiser's Fortune.

Mr. Francis Reckitt, of Butler's Court, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, joint chairman of Reckitt and Sons, Ltd., manufacturers of Reckitt's Blue, who died on 25th January, aged 90, has left a fortune of £1,007,165 unvested estate. Reckitt and Sons, Ltd., have always shown great faith in bold and judicious advertising. Among large fortunes left by proprietors of much-advertised commodities are those of Sir Joseph Beecham, whose will for the purpose of probate was sworn at £1,000,000 last January, Mr. G. Taylor Fallford (Dr. Williams' Pink Pills), £1,311,000; Mr. J. Crossley Eno (Eno's Fruit Salt), £1,611,607.

WHEN YOU REVIEW THE SITUATION



on the market for beer, of course you will settle on PRIMO because it has been tried, proved and endorsed by all lovers of wholesome beer. An ideal beverage for summer months.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Hotels in the Colony.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

16, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG SHARE
REPORT.S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks s.	\$69.3
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons n.	\$342.1
North China n.	£ 150
Unions s.	\$860
Yangtzes b. ex 73	\$190
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires b.	\$143
H. K. Fires n.	\$325

SHIPPING.	
Douglases n.	\$85
Steamboats s.	\$17.50
Indos (Def.) b.	\$101
Indos (Pref.) s.	\$40
Shells n.	118/-
Ferries s.	\$29

REFINERIES.	
Sugars n.	\$10 1/2
Malabons b.	\$29

MINING.	
Kailans b.	34/-
Langkats b.	16
Raubas n.	\$2.45
Tronohs b.	25/6
Urals n.	53/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves s.	\$75
Kowloon Docks n.	\$117 1/2
Shai Docks n.	£ 92

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals s.	\$98
H. K. Hotels b.	\$97
Land Invest. b. & sa.	\$93
H. K. Est. n.	\$6.30
K'loon Lands n.	\$33
Shai Lands sa.	£ 80
West Points b.	£ 74

COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos n.	£ 157 1/2
Kung Yiks b.	£ 14.50
Shai Cottons s.	£ 123
Yangtzeppos b.	£ 5.50

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos n.	\$7
China Light & P. n.	\$4.50
Providents n.	\$7.70
Dairy Farms n.	\$23
Green Islands sa.	\$7.60
H. K. Electrics b.	\$48
H. K. Ice Co. n.	\$161
Ropes n.	\$97
Steel Foundries n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level b.	\$6.40
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$9.10
Trams, Peak, new n.	cts. 90
Laundries b.	\$8.40
U. Waterboats n.	\$13
Watsons b.	\$6
Wm. Powells s.	\$6.50
Morning Posts n.	\$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY
JUNE 25, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	2/6 1/2
30 d/s.	2/6 5/16
60 d/s.	2/6 7/16
4 m/s.	2/6 9/16
T/T Shanghai	107 1/2
T/T Singapore	107 1/2
T/T Japan	117 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	60
T/T Java	144 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	3.46
Demand, Paris	3.46 1/2

BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2/7 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	2/7 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	2/7 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/7 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	61 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.59
6 m/s. France	3.64
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	6 1/4
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	120
Demand, Singapore	107 3/4
On Haiphong	4% prem.
On Saigon	3 3/4% prem.
On Bangkok	61
Sovereign	7.85 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	4.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	39 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	4 3/4 % dia.
Chinese...10	4 1/2 % dia.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	—
Hongkong 10	—

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese...20 cts. pieces 4 3/4 % dia.
Chinese...10 4 1/2 % dia.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces —
Hongkong 10 —

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking Business
Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED
DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE.

Capital (34 Paid up) ...Francs 45,000,000
President: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI,
TIENTSIN AND HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour
favoriser le Développement du Com-
merce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & West-
minster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts
and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and
exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
5, Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	EVERY 15 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS: 11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. every half hour.

SUNDAY'S: 12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 28th. JUNE, 1917,

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising:—
Double brass & brass mounted iron bedsteads, tapestry covered easy chairs & couches, teak writing tables, Japanese lacquered screens, Cherry-wood couch, silk embroidered pictures, engravings, oil paintings, water colours, toilet sets, bronze ornaments, ivory carvings, curios, cut-glass, silver & electro-plated ware, cutlery, etc., etc.

Also
A Selection of Canton Black-wood Ware comprising:—
Couches, chairs, flower stands, stools, curio stands, tables, etc., etc.

And
3 Fowling pieces.
On view from Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSEN & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS

of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land above Bowen Road in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements (Approximate).
Locality.
Area in Acres.
Annual Rent.
Crown Land.

As per map plan.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101, together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1896.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,

or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Bros. & Co., F.A.A.B. Bickelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON

FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 66 and 653, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent of similar amount.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & PARSTON,

1 Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3th May, 1917.

NOTICE.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2096. HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON

FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,400 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum.

THE PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & PARSTON,

1, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN view of repeated enquiries which have been made to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that the parties whose names were mentioned in the recent Mixed Court case as Wm. Katz and A. Katz are not, and never have been, in any way connected with the firm of Wm. Katz & Co., which has been established in China for more than a decade, and the present location of which is at 1a, Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

WM. KATZ & CO.

(Signed) W. KATZ.

Shanghai, 14th June, 1917.

ASAH! BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undomesticated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold, manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles containing gold; all manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration, particularly, and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Auen, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sammel.—Week days, 3 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tong.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indentment promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:—

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,

China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,

Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals,

Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%. Trade Discounts allowed. Special Quotations on Demand. Sample Cases from £10 upwards. Consignments of Produce, Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS (Established 1814)

AS ANCHURER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Cable Address: "Anchorite" London.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 12.07—No return from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased considerably at Vladivostok, moderately at Waihaiwei, and slightly over the Philippines; it has increased slightly elsewhere. A depression is travelling eastwards over South Manchuria; the southern depression appears to have moved into the Gulf of Tongking, and continues to fill up.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inch. Total since January 1st, 26.62 inches, against an average of 36.28 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Road. S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South-east of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, June 25, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Vostock 6a 29.68 61 1 0 r

Nakodate 5a 29.72 71 95 wnw 1 0

Tokio 5a 29.72 71 95 wnw 1 0

Kobe 5a 29.72 71 95 wnw 1 0

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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